

## U. S. FOR FRANKNESS IN ARMISTICE CONFERENCE

Harding Opposes Preliminary Conference to Avoid Suspicion of Secrecy.

## WOULD ALLAY DOUBTS

No Attempt to Isolate Japan or to Dictate Any Far Eastern Settlement.

## FAVORS ARMISTICE DAY

Hughes and Lodge or Knox Likely to Be Named as U. S. Members.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
New York Herald Bureau,  
Washington, D. C., July 29.

President Harding and Secretary of State Hughes are determined to avoid any situation which might give rise to a suspicion that the United States is acting unfairly or entering into secret agreements or understandings in connection with the coming international conference on disarmament and Far Eastern problems.

That is the main reason why the United States is opposed to any sort of a preliminary conference on Far Eastern questions either in London, Canada or the United States.

With unusual frankness the attitude of the State Department toward the oft repeated unofficial suggestions from London for a preliminary conference on Far Eastern questions was set forth to-day. It is desired that the mistakes made at the Versailles peace conference be scrupulously avoided, and the administration believes the air of secrecy at that conference and the private understandings between different nations which affected its deliberations were the greatest mistakes made there.

## Armistice Day Favored.

President Harding thinks that when a date has been fixed for the conference agreeable to all the invited nations, no discussion of the important questions involved should take place until official representatives of the nations meet around the council table in pursuance of the formal invitation soon to be issued.

The administration is in sympathy with the desire of the British Dominion Premiers to participate in the deliberations and will gladly agree to a date convenient to everybody, provided it is not set too far in the future. President Harding made it known again to-day that Armistice Day, November 11, is still his favorite date, but that it might be earlier or a little later if the other nations thought best.

## For Open Conferences.

The London suggestions for a preliminary conference aroused more than the usual interest here. The administration theories were advanced. One is that Great Britain wants to get together in advance with the United States in order to arrange matters so she can steer a middle course at the conference, appearing as the friend both of the United States and of Japan. There is another theory that Japan herself is behind the suggestion for the preliminary conference and that she hopes to agree with the United States and Great Britain on a plan to exclude from the deliberations certain questions which she particularly wishes to avoid, such as her relations with China, and then to make the reasons for the London suggestion the United States is not in sympathy with them.

Everything connected with the conference, no matter how trivial it may appear to the layman, will be conducted in the open if the plans of the Harding administration are carried out. That does not necessarily mean that the discussion of the conference will be open to the public, although it is possible that they will be open to the newspaper correspondents, but it means that every participating nation will know at all times what every other participating nation is doing at the conference.

## Frankness as to Agenda.

The same frankness will be maintained by the United States in the preliminary negotiations with the participating nations over the agenda or program of topics for discussion at the conference. An effort will be made to reach a common understanding, and the United States believes that whatever ideas any nation may wish to advance regarding the agenda should be advanced in the open and be discussed freely by all concerned.

It became known at the White House this afternoon that President Harding already has in mind the names of at least two men whom he will appoint on the American delegation and that he will announce them soon. One is certain to be Secretary of State Hughes and the other is probably a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, probably Senator Lodge (Mass.) or Senator Knox (Penn.).

The President has before him petitions from several women's organizations suggesting that he name a woman member on the American delegation. He is giving this matter serious attention. Various cities in the United States have sent word to the President offering to entertain the conference if it should be determined to hold it elsewhere than in Washington. But the President prefers Washington, especially if the conference is held this fall, when the climate here will be satisfactory.

## Japanese See Trouble In Evacuation of Siberia

By the Associated Press.

TOKIO, July 29.—According to the Asahi Shimbun, negotiations have been opened at Harbin, Manchuria, between the Japanese and representatives of the Far Eastern Republic at Chita concerning the conditions for the evacuation of Siberia.

The newspaper quotes Foreign Office officials as saying that the Far Eastern Republic is anxious to open commercial relations with Japan, but it represents the army authorities as being pessimistic over the outcome, believing that the evacuation of the Far Eastern Republic at Chita Government, even to the extent of sending reinforcements there, and this fact perhaps may make necessary drastic steps by the Japanese command against the anti-Japanese elements in Siberia.

## FAMINE TO WIPE OUT EXTREME RED RULE

Continued from First Page.

sumed name by permission of the local government in connection with matters concerning foreign concessions. He says that many foreigners are considering business concessions but that few are doing actual business, only two concessions having been ratified, one with the British Baltic squadron will come here July 31, and also the British Minister to Esthonia, but their reception will be only a ceremonial, the same as that attending the recent French naval visit.

## BIG UPRISING FEARED IN CHINESE PROVINCES

Movement of Troops Starts Renewal of Trouble.

By the Associated Press.

PEKING, July 29.—Fear of a general uprising along the Yangtze-kiang River is felt here as a result of hostilities between the provinces of Hunan and Hubei, the former under control of the Canton, or Southern Chinese Government, and the latter under jurisdiction of the Peking, or duly constituted Chinese Government.

Troops from Hunan have invaded Hubei with the evident intention of ousting Wang Chan-yuen. Inspecting Commissioner of the two provinces, whose authority, however, is not recognized by Hunan. Wang Chan-yuen is one of the three "war lords" who met recently at Tientsin to impose their will upon the Peking Government, causing a reorganization of the Cabinet.

The invasion appears to be directed by Chao Pong-t, Governor of Hunan, for an alleged violation by Hupei of the interprovincial peace agreement. Despatches from Canton, seat of the Southern Government, would seem to indicate that the invasion is prompted by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, head of that government, and is in line with his plan to accomplish coalition of the Yangtze and the southwestern provinces against Peking.

## LONDON'S NEWSPAPERS HAIL JAPAN'S DECISION

Hopeful Harding Plan Will Be World Benefit.

LONDON, July 29.—Hearty approval is expressed by several London newspapers over the Japanese Government's decision to accept President Harding's invitation to discuss limitation of armaments and the Far Eastern question.

The Times says: "Japan's best friends knew she would accept the invitation, but the fact that her acceptance now is actually on record is a relief to all who realize the magnitude of the issues which the conference will be confronted."

"Speaking of the constant temptation 'politicians with narrow motives' will find to drag subsidiary questions before the conference in order to make capital for themselves," the Times says every precaution must be taken to guard against such proceedings in Washington. "From this viewpoint, Japan's decision to limit the scope of the agenda is to be approved," the newspaper declares.

The writer also is convinced that Japan, in making reservations as to what shall be discussed at the conference, is not acting merely from a desire to safeguard her present interests in the Pacific, but also under a strong impulse to reduce the burden of naval armament. The editor concludes with the hope that "friendship, tried and proved in alliance, may be broadened and deepened in a greater union that will be a bulwark for peace."

The Daily Telegraph says that an agreement between America, Great Britain and Japan that such a conference is desirable, "is the best news which has gladdened the world since the guns ceased firing in Europe, and it looks as though before long we shall not need to contemplate with misgivings activities in the shipyards of the United States and Japan."

## SPUDS SUPPLANT TOBACCO.

WINSTON, Ont., July 29.—Abandoning tobacco growing because of greatly decreased prices, many Essex county farmers have planted their fields to potatoes, which are resulting in larger profits than ever were derived from tobacco. Quality of the potato crop is reported the best in years.

## JAPAN MOVES TO CUT NAVAL EXPENDITURES

Will Scrap 4 Battleships, 5 Cruisers and Several Destroyers.

## BUDGET IS CURTAILED

Period of Conscription Will Be Reduced From Four to Three Years.

## RETAINS '8-8' POLICY

Admiral Kato, Minister of Navy, Supports Measure for Economy.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
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New York Herald Bureau,  
London, July 29.

According to what is believed to be reliable news that has reached here from Tokyo Japan is already taking measures to curtail her naval expenditures. She is careful, however, to explain that this curtailment is "without prejudice to the fulfillment of her 'eight-eight' programme."

Following a conference between Admiral Kato, Minister of the Navy, and Admirals commanding Japan's squadrons and shore stations, it has been decided to scrap four battleships, two first class cruisers and three second class cruisers, aggregating 88,000 tons, besides some old coast defense ships, including destroyers. It is not expected that this scrapping will be complete before the end of the next fiscal year.

## Service Period Reduced.

Among the ships condemned are the battleships Makasa, which was Admiral Togo's flagship at the battle of Tsushima, the Shikishima, Asahi and Hizen and the cruisers Asaso, Tokiwa, Suma, Akashi and Chitose.

Also the period of conscription for naval service is to be reduced from four to three years and the dockyards will be reorganized on a commercial basis.

It is considered significant that the Kowloon, the opposition and a strong political party which hitherto has been foremost in demanding naval expansion, should now be urging a reduction in the navy budget.

At a meeting held at Osaka recently Admiral Kato expressed the opinion that Japan in her present situation had no need for a larger navy and also could cut down her naval expenses. He added, however, that she was not prepared to renounce her policy of maintaining a navy which was equal in strength to the navies of the United States and Great Britain.

The Japanese Navy Department has appropriated 120,000 for exploiting the oil fields recently discovered in north Russia. The department has secured an option on the entire output up to a certain figure. It has also sent out a mission of its own to prospect for oil in the north of the continent.

Admiral Kato has expressed himself as hopeful that the navy will soon be in possession of oil reserves ample to meet any emergency.

## Japan's Naval Programme.

The Japanese "eight-eight" naval programme provides that Japan build eight first class battleships and eight first class cruisers for her first line, but it also provides that when one of the above sixteen first line units reaches the age of eight years it shall pass to the second line and be replaced immediately by a new ship of the latest design.

As things appear now, without taking into consideration what may result from the disarmament conference, the coming six years will see only a slight increase in the Japanese navy. The United States navy will have increased 19 per cent, while Japan's sea power will have jumped 103 per cent.

According to figures in possession of the American Government the existing programme of the three greatest sea powers as now laid out will result in 1927 as follows:

	Great Britain.	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	20	20	20
Cruisers	6	6	6
Totals	26	26	26

It is estimated that by 1927 Japan will have twenty-seven more submarines than the United States.

Those favoring the idea of Japan entering into an international restriction agreement say that Japan's plans do not take into consideration the policy of the United States after 1923 and that if Japan seriously favored or desired disarmament she would take the lead in trying to bring it about immediately.

## PREMIERS IN LONDON AGREE ON NAVAL PLAN

Domestic Defence of Coasts Is Indorsed.

LONDON, July 29.—The conference of Imperial Premiers, it is understood, has reached an agreement on the naval policy of the empire, although no official statement has been issued on the subject. The conference indorsed the present system under which each dominion is responsible for the defence of its own coast.

Premier Arthur Meighen of Canada will sail for home to-morrow on the steamship Carmalta.

The Hon. C. C. Baillanlyne, Canadian Minister of Marine, will sail for Canada on the Empress of France on August 1.

## GREEK FORCES LAND ON ANATOLIA COAST

Surprise Turks in Effort to Reach Rear and Cut Off Retreat.

LONDON, July 29.—The Greeks have made surprise landings at three points on the Black Sea coast of Anatolia, according to the Daily Mail's Constantinople correspondent. One objective is to get behind the Turkish force at Ismid and cut off its retreat.

It is also thought probable the Greeks will push southward and harass the retreating right wing of the Turkish army.

At Athens, July 28.—Belief that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, Turkish Nationalist leader, would be unable successfully to resist the Greek offensive in Asia Minor was expressed to-day by Major Shallenberger, United States military attaché at Athens, in an interview printed by the newspaper, Kosmos.

Major Shallenberger, who has closely followed the Asia Minor operations, is quoted by the Greek paper as expressing high praise for the Greek forces, particularly the Greek infantry, "which has distinguished itself by long, uninterrupted marches, followed immediately by fighting with irresistible daring."

"Mustapha Kemal saw a rupture in the Greek centre," said the American Major, according to Kosmos. "His plan was good, but he did not count on the Greek general staff, which planned the offensive. Kemal found the Greeks perfectly prepared for his attack and the result was disastrous to him."

"Three of his divisions were entirely annihilated. One of these was a picked division of Caucasian. The commander and chief of staff of the Forty-first Division were taken prisoner."

"Turkish losses were incontestably very important. The Turks lost the best part of their army in killed, wounded and prisoners, to say nothing of the deserters, perhaps even more numerous, who threw down their guns and fled to the mountains."

"The Kemalists to-day find themselves sixty kilometers from Eskid-Shehr on a broken line which cannot be their line of defence. The principal Kemal line of defence is 100 kilometers west of Angora on a mountain line."

Asked if he thought the Turkish leader would be able to resist further Greek attacks by receiving reinforcements, Major Shallenberger replied: "I don't believe so. Kemal already has used all the troops at his disposal in the Greek front and he cannot leave the Caucasus and Cilicia absolutely defenceless."

By the Associated Press.  
SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 29.—The retreat of the Turkish Nationalists operating on the Ismid Peninsula is reported to have been cut off by Greek columns which have appeared some ninety miles to the north of Eskid-Shehr, according to advices received here to-day.

King Constantine will enter Eskid-Shehr, which recently was captured by the Greeks, on Sunday.

## BULGARIAN PREMIER TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY

Says He Wants to Thank U. S. for Its Generosity.

By the Associated Press.  
SOFIA, Bulgaria, July 29.—M. Stamboliski, the Premier, will visit the United States in the fall, he said to-day, to thank the American people for their generosity toward Bulgaria.

"I want to make known to the Americans the peaceful intentions of Bulgaria," he declared, "and to thank them for the aid they have given us in our struggle for independence. The policy of the Bulgarian Government is sincere execution of the treaty of Neuilly and friendly relations with our neighbors."

## LIMA RESENTS CHILE'S ABUSE OF PERUVIANS

Leguia Says He Can't Offer Friendly Hand.

LIMA, Peru, July 29.—President Leguia, in referring to foreign relations in a message to Congress, said Chile continued to be a policy of "aggression" against Peru, and that the Peruvian Government in its detached southern provinces, but high reasons, inspired by hope for the future, have induced us not to reply with retaliation and reprisals.

The President said that while it was to be regretted it was impossible for Peru to extend a friendly hand so long as Chile "fails to renounce its methods of violating the right."

An industrial exposition, in which are the exhibits of foreign manufacturers and Peruvian products, was opened by the Minister of Public Works as the feature of to-day's programme in celebration of the centenary of Peruvian independence. All business has been suspended for five days because of the celebration.

## NON-MILITARISTS ARE BARRED IN 2R-2 FLIGHT

Denby Allows Only Navy Men on Big Dirigible.

LONDON, July 29.—Lieut. Clifford A. Tinker, U. S. N., has arrived here and is arranging with the Air Ministry the plans to keep the United States and Great Britain informed of the expedition in its flight to America of the big dirigible airship 2R-2, formerly the R-5, which has been purchased by the United States Navy from Great Britain. The start is expected to take place in the middle of September.

Many aviators, magazine writers and other persons have sought permission to take part in the voyage across the Atlantic, but Secretary of the Navy Denby has cable that no co-passenger or any "non-military" passengers will be permitted on the trip.

## JUSTICE TAFT OPENS POLITICAL INSTITUTE

Addresses Conference at Williamstown, Mass., on International Harmony.

## OVATION TO BRYCE

Speakers Include Dr. A. L. Lowell, Dr. H. A. Garfield and Gov. C. H. Cox.

## LECTURERS FROM EUROPE

Keynote of Convention Is to Study Phenomena of World Relations.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 29.—A Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard University, and Chief Justice Taft declared in the opening session of the political institute here this morning that the first principle of international harmony is knowledge of international facts.

The purpose of the conference is to get before the students the existing phenomena of world relations, regardless of leagues or treaties or other attempts of men to confine nations on paper. That is the keynote of the gathering. Every circumstance is favorable to its success, even though it is the first thing of its kind to be tried in the United States.

There are assembled here 150 men and women, all of them experts in their field. There are pro-leaguers and there are many on the other side of the fence. It is an attempt to get at basic things first, without trying to reach a conclusion. People do not try to make applications of this sort of fact until they are in an official capacity, and as this affair is informal and can have no bearing on current politics except as those who may come into responsibility get the truth and use it according to their lights.

Mayor A. J. Peters of Boston was particularly happy in his references to Vice-count Bryce this morning. In conclusion, he called for an ovation for the distinguished visitor, which was most cordially given.

## Dr. Garfield Extends Welcome.

To determine the means by which international relations may be so adjusted that the strength of each may be developed for the welfare of all was advanced as the fundamental object of the institute in the opening address of Dr. Harry A. Garfield, president of Williams College. To the foreign statesmen who are to lecture before the institute, Dr. Garfield extended a welcome and an appreciation. Chief Justice Taft, Gov. Channing H. Cox, Dr. Lowell and Mayor Peters were other speakers at the opening session.

Dr. Garfield said: "We are passing from the old covenant to the new. 'Thou shalt not' is giving place to 'thou shalt.' The maxim of equity applies as truly to nations as to individuals. Formerly it was indeed necessary that we should use our own as not to do injury to the things of States avoid contact lest contact lead to conflict. The world was not then prepared to go farther. But henceforth we must add to the maxim this: 'And so use thine own as to enable others likewise to use that which is theirs.'"

I conceive it to be the fundamental object of the institute of politics to seek until we have found the way by which international relations may be so adjusted that the strength of each may be developed for the welfare of all. But what is for the welfare of all, and by what means shall we seek the way? These are questions for which we hope here to find practical answers."

Addressing himself to the lecturers from abroad, Dr. Garfield said: "To those who have come to us from beyond the seas I desire to convey a special message of greeting. They are performing a service for which we are deeply grateful. They have come to help us understand a problem new to us, old to them. To perceive the change from isolation to the responsibility is fundamental but by itself insufficient. As a people we do not know, we do not understand world relations."

"The President said that we have seemed far off, not of our concern. You have come to us bringing enlightenment, and I believe we have eyes to see. Certainly those who have so willingly come forward to isolate to the responsibility is fundamental but by itself insufficient. As a people we do not know, we do not understand world relations."

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## Seeking Light and Truth.

"Never before has it been so clear," said Chief Justice Taft in opening the institute, "that our prosperity is dependent on our relations to other countries. The maintenance of those relations in a friendly state of mutual confidence and good wishes. Men and statesmen may differ as to the means by which we shall give permanence to this change of mind, and embody it in formal association with other nations; but circumstances are forcing us to a closer actual relation with the world."

"The greatest obstruction to the world maintaining harmony among its members is the misunderstanding between them and the lack of accurate information which one nation may have of the exact situation of the other, and of the necessary effect of that situation upon that other's views of their relations."

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countries. Foreign relations are not affected by material statistical and economic facts alone, but also by the interpretation of those facts or the belief as to what the facts are by the people of each country.

"This institute was conceived before the war came on, but its organizations had to be postponed because of the war. The war made its usefulness clearer. We are apt to indulge in a pessimistic estimate of the good that the war has done because of the failure to realize the enthusiastic hopes of the noble men and women of all the nations who offered up their great sacrifices in the confidence that the defeat of Germany and the victory of the rest of the world over the German ambition would and war forever and lead to an abiding peace and prosperity under peace."

"Such an end as this is not achieved at all once. The elimination of Germany's destructive ambition is a great step forward, but it is not everything. A huge task confronts the world now that the victory has been won. The war has done much to change the international mind and the psychology of peoples and has impressed the whole world as never before, with the inevitable interdependence of peoples and countries, and the necessity for reconciling and setting up if it is to be maintained, if the world is to progress at all, and if it is to be worth living in."

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Prices and further details will appear in the Sunday papers

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